

Claimants and Attorneys.

We have been frequently asked by those desiring to apply for a pension, "Do I need an attorney?" Our answer has been, "An agent is not absolutely necessary, but we advise that every applicant employ a *thoroughly competent and reliable attorney* to represent his interests, and then follow his advice and trust everything to him."

Our reason for this is, that by availing himself of the assistance of one having a competent knowledge of the practice and requirements of the Pension Office a claimant may secure an early settlement of his case, and in this wise: Such an attorney is able to judge as to what the requirements of the Department will be—that is, what evidence will be necessary to complete the case—and upon filing the claim, or within a reasonable time thereafter, will call for the testimony in advance of the official requisition. Thus, while the Adjutant-General and Surgeon-General are getting up copies of the military and hospital records of a soldier, the attorney and claimant are procuring the testimony, and when the call from the Department arrives it is pretty much all ready for filing—that is, if the applicant himself has not been neglectful of his own interests.

An attorney, however, to be of value must be consulted in regard to questions of evidence instead of the Department or others. All evidence should be sent to him in order that he may keep track of the proofs, and if communications are received from the Department direct they should also be sent to him. No separate correspondence touching the case should be kept up with the Pension Office. All communications should be through the attorney: 1st, that he may know every step taken; 2d, to save the Department the unnecessary labor of a double correspondence.

Each claimant should also remember that he or she is not the only client the attorney has, and therefore avoid troubling him with unnecessary inquiries. Touching evidence, they of course should write whenever information is desired, but when notified that the claim awaits official action no applicant ought to address the attorney merely to inquire how the case is progressing. Due information will be given at the earliest possible moment. It is as much to the attorney's interest to have each case disposed of promptly as to the claimant's.

In conclusion we would say:

1. Employ no attorney who is not thoroughly posted and reliable.
2. Having engaged an attorney, comply strictly and promptly with all his requirements for evidence. Even if it appears to you that he is calling for the same proofs twice over, remember he is the better judge, and may see defects in the proofs sent which you overlooked.
3. Be sure that all testimony is taken strictly in accordance with his suggestions.
4. See that such evidence is sent direct to him.
5. Hold no correspondence with the Department except through your attorney, for the reasons already stated.
6. When you have been notified by your attorney that the claim awaits official action be patient and do not take up his time by writing. You will hear from him so soon as occasion requires.
7. When notified that the claim awaits your own action, proceed at once to comply with the last requirements made upon you.
8. When you are absolutely unable to furnish any portion of the evidence called for notify your attorney at once, giving the reasons why you cannot comply.

By following these rules you will find that things will move along smoothly, and that your claim will progress more rapidly to a settlement than it can if you are continually taking up the time of the Department and of your attorney by needless inquiries which only produce delay.

One of Mr. Bentley's Orders to be Revoked.

Commissioner Dudley proposes to revoke what is known as Mr. Bentley's Order No. 292, which in substance provided that where the claimant wrote to the Pension Office complaining that his or her attorney had demanded a fee in advance, all further official correspondence should be conducted with such claimant direct, no subsequent power of attorney being recognized. The order acted as a disbarment of the recognized agent without cause or hearing, and also the denial to the claimant of the right of being represented by an attorney in all subsequent proceedings. The revocation is a measure of justice, the occasion for which should have never arisen, and will benefit claimants even more than the attorneys.

GREAT SCOTT!

The name of Scott seems destined to flourish perennially in America as the synonym for success in one or another field of glorious achievements. Captain Martin Scott, who fell fighting gallantly at Molino del Rey, was the famous marksman of half a century ago, of whom it is told that a coon at which he was aiming came down from his tree and surrendered at discretion. Of the great Winfield, who gloriously vindicated his right to a name so auspicious to a warrior, every American is justly proud, and his exploits fill a brilliant page in our country's annals. And as if to prove that "Peace hath its victories no less renowned than War," the name of Scott is imperishably associated with the greatest and most successful railway system that has been developed in the Western Hemisphere. Nor has the death of the great railroad king ended the succession of illustrious Scotts. Dr. George A. Scott, the eminent electrician and inventor of the Electric Hair Brush, worthily prolongs the line, and wrestling from nature some of her profoundest secrets, brings health and vigor to thousands of his fellow mortals, who rise up and bless his name. No wonder then that by common consent the name of Scott has passed into our language as the epitome of all that is great in human endeavors, and generations yet unborn will doubtless send ringing down the corridors of time, as the best expression of their sense of illustrious actions, the exclamation with which we read this article, and which fitly closes it, "Great Scott!"

The total gross expenditure made by the General Government, on account of the war of the rebellion, up to June 30, 1880, amounts to \$6,189,929,909.

CHANGES IN THE PENSION OFFICE.

An order was issued August 16, by Commissioner of Pensions Dudley reorganizing the force in the office into the following named divisions:

1. Board of Review—C. B. Walker, deputy commissioner in charge; J. H. Hobbs, assistant; to be composed of expert examiners, to review all claims before final action is taken by the office. Details for the board will be made by the Commissioner.

2. Medical Division—Dr. T. B. Hood, medical referee in charge; Dr. N. F. Graham, assistant; to have charge of the work required of examining surgeons, to review their reports, and to determine the degree of pensionable disability found in invalid claims; and to perform such other duties touching medical and surgical questions as the interest of the service may demand.

3. Division of Special Examination—H. R. McCalmont, chief; W. E. Dulin, assistant; to have charge of claims requiring special examination in vicinity of claimant and witnesses; to direct the method of inquiry by responsible examiners; to have charge of all matters pertaining to attorneys practicing before the office; to keep a record of the official character of notaries and justices of the peace, and to aid in prosecuting offenders against the pension law.

4. Old War and Navy Division—W. H. Webster, chief; T. W. Dalton, assistant; to have charge of the settlement of all claims on account of service in wars prior to March 4, 1861; claims on account of service in the Regular Army and the Navy, and in all other general organizations not belonging especially to any State or Territory.

5. Eastern Division—Fred. Mack, chief; J. M. Curtis, assistant; to have charge of the settlement of all claims arising out of military service during the late war in organizations from the several New England States, and also from the States of New York, New Jersey, and Delaware.

6. Middle Division—F. D. Stephenson, chief; A. F. Kingsley, assistant; to have charge of the settlement of late war claims on account of military service in organizations belonging to the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan.

7. Western Division—John M. Comstock, chief; D. A. McKnight, assistant; to have charge of the settlement of late war claims on account of military service in organizations belonging to the States of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Nevada, Colorado, California, Oregon, and the several Territories.

8. Southern Division—L. E. Dickey, chief; J. D. Smith, assistant; to have charge of the settlement of claims arising out of military service during the late war in organizations belonging to the States of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, and the District of Columbia, and the several organizations of colored troops.

9. Record Division—W. T. Ford, chief; E. E. Fuller, assistant; to have charge of the recording and numbering of the claims as they are received in the office, and to have the custody of the records; and to brief the evidence filed to secure its transmission to appropriate claims.

10. Certificate and Account Division—Frank Moore, chief; M. B. Johnson, assistant; to have charge of the issuing, numbering, and recording of certificates granting pensions, &c.

11. Agents' Division—C. F. Sawyer, chief; to have charge of the disbursement of pension funds, &c.

12. Mail Division—D. L. Gitt, chief; John Richmond, assistant; to have charge of the receipt and dispatch of mail; jacketing and briefing cases, &c.

13. Mr. J. W. Howell is designated as appointment and financial clerk, and will have supervision of all public property, making monthly reports to the Commissioner.

14. The miscellaneous work of the office and its necessary clerical force, now under Mr. A. Vandeguer; the laborers and watchmen, under Mr. John Dickerson; the general messengers, under Mr. Joseph Jackson, and all other clerks and employees not especially assigned to any division, as well as the general oversight of the clerical force of the office, will be under the immediate control of the chief clerk. The chief clerk will make a consolidated report to the Commissioner at the end of each month, showing the condition of the business of the office and its clerical force.

A BLOCK OF GRANITE.

The block of granite which Nevada contributes to be placed in the Washington Monument has been receiving the finishing touches at the hands of the sculptor, John Barrett. The last of the silver letters in the name of the State were just being let into the panel. Those letters are of solid silver, are about as thick as a silver dollar, some six inches in height, and of proportionate width. They are so neatly fitted into the solid granite that the joint is almost invisible. Above the word "Nevada" is deeply cut in the granite the motto of the State,—"All for our Country,"—and below the date, 1881. The figures of the date will be plated with gold. The granite composing it is the hardest ever seen. That part which is polished is almost blue in color, while the remainder presents a somewhat gray appearance. Mr. Barrett, who has worked American granites in the Atlantic States and European granites in the Old World, says he has never seen a harder bit of stone of the kind.

Knowledge becomes valuable only in proportion as it is utilized or made capable of being utilized by its possessor. To impart instruction as an abstract principle—to consider the whole object of the transmission of knowledge as attained when the mind of the pupil has received the ideas sought to be conveyed—does not fulfill the important mission of a teacher, in the true and highest sense of the term. Together with ideas thus imparted or truths taught the teacher to make the work effective and complete, must convey means whereby and through which the learning acquired by the student may be made useful. To the majority of those who study it is the practically useful only that is valuable.

I never wonder to see men wicked, but I often wonder to see them not ashamed.

Love of flattery, in most men, proceeds from the mean opinion they have of themselves; in women, from the contrary.

A SURVIVOR OF DARTMOOR PRISON.

From the Rochester Courier.

The recent death of Captain Hardie, of Baltimore, who was a prisoner at Dartmoor Prison, England, and who was present at the massacre, has called out from the Baltimore *Sun* and others the claim that Captain Hardie was the last survivor of that memorable affray. Rochester people will not be satisfied with such a statement, when it is well known that the venerable David Wingate, a native of Rochester, and now living with his son, Samuel Wingate, on the Salmon Falls Road, a little more than two miles from the village, is a survivor of this massacre. Mr. Wingate has been a sturdy farmer, an upright citizen, a devoted Christian man, with whom it is a pleasure to converse. On Saturday, in company with a friend, we called at the house of this white-haired old patriarch, and found him " hale and hearty " and free to converse upon the subject. "No," said he, "Captain Hardie was not the last survivor, nor am I, for there is now a man living in Portland, Me., who was in Dartmoor Prison;" and then the old gentleman, in a rapid and vivacious manner, said: "I will tell you all about it, for I was there, and can remember all that took place." We will give almost the exact words the old gentleman used, for he has a good command of language, and his simple, truthful way and manner will be much more effective than any embellishments we could give. He said:

"In July, 1811, we sailed from St. Mary's, Georgia, with a full cargo of pine lumber, which we discharged at Chatham dock yards, on the Medway, a branch of the Thames. After unloading our cargo we dropped down the channel to Falmouth, England, where, on our arrival, and even before our sails were quite furled, our vessel was boarded by a 'Press Gang.' I was on the topsail yard at the time, and was singled out by the gang, who claimed that I was an Englishman. I told them I was an American sailor, but was held and put on the old hulk Experiment, a guard-ship, and afterwards put on the receiving ship San Salvador, where were a large number of pressed men. I was finally drafted to go into the service. After two months spent in transit, mostly cruising, we arrived at the island of Monoca, in the Mediterranean Sea, where was an English naval station, in command of Rear-Admiral Pickmore. Thomas Low, Henry Stone, and James Connolly, of Boston; James Thayer, of Hingham, Mass., and myself, all Americans and pressed men, were placed on board of the Admiral's ship, Gorgon.

"When news arrived that war had actually begun between America and Great Britain there was great uneasiness among the prisoners concerning the treatment we were then receiving; for, by the law of nations, prisoners of war have certain rights which all nations concede. The prisoners wanted me to go to the quarter-deck, act as spokesman, and claim our rights as prisoners of war, for we had been pressed into the service. We knew our rights and dared to demand them. We were urged to enlist in the royal service, and told that we should never have to fight America, as we would be attached to the Mediterranean fleet; if we refused we should be put on two-thirds rations and be put in irons. But no prisoner would yield, and we were put in irons for twenty-four hours, when they were taken off; we were given the liberty of the ship and treated as well as we could expect under the circumstances. After a long stay at Monoca, two hundred and thirty of us prisoners, pressed men who refused to do duty for the English, were taken from the Mediterranean fleet and sent to Gibraltar, where we stayed six weeks. Some of us were put on a sloop-of-war, commanded by Captain William Bissel. Twenty of us were put in chains, for old Billy Bissel mistrusted that we had a plan to take the ship.

"Many of the prison ships at the Mediterranean were those taken by Lord Nelson, England's greatest naval commander, at Copenhagen. I had now been in the service as a pressed man and on transit as a prisoner almost two and a half years, and I have now a pair of woollen stockings given me by a man who was drowned in attempting to escape by swimming from the fleet while at anchor. At Dartmoor prison we were put into cell No. 7, and were well treated, for they looked upon us as resolute men who feared nothing. We had been there about six months, when news came of the treaty of peace, signed at Ghent, between America and England, and from that time until our discharge we indulged in hilarity and sports. On the 6th of April, while engaged in our yard playing ball, the ball was thrown over into the yard occupied by soldiers as barracks. We demanded the ball, and our demand was refused, when, finding a weak place in the wall, some of the prisoners tore out the bricks, and one man crawled partly through, when he was driven back by the sentry at the point of the bayonet. This was the cause of the massacre, though the soldiers did not want to hurt the prisoners.

"The joyful demonstrations being kept up, Commander Shortland appeared and ordered us to our dungeons, which request the prisoners refused to comply with. He then took a musket and fired, and then ordered the troops to fire at us, which they did, firing over our heads, for the troops didn't want to hurt unarmed men. The shots were received with derisive shouts. They fired a second time, and six men were killed and twelve were wounded. This quelled the manifestations of joy, and we went into the dungeon. Twenty days after, on the 20th of April, we were discharged. Nobody can tell our feelings. Some of us had been almost three years as pressed men on the fleet in the Mediterranean, as prisoners of war, in transit or in the dungeon, and I felt almost as though I could fly for joy at once more gaining my liberty. I came home, and upon the soil of the old Granite State have breathed the air of freedom.

A polished Scotch granite sarcophagus, nearly nine feet in length, has been placed upon the grave of General Joseph Hooker, in Spring Grove Cemetery, in Cincinnati. The style of architecture is of the Grecian school, combined with shields of the mediæval age, and the whole constitutes one of the finest specimens of the stonemason's art to be found in the cemetery. The monument cost about \$7,000.

WHAT A MAN DOES IN FIFTY YEARS.

According to the French statistician, taking the mean of many accounts, a man of fifty years of age has slept 6,000 days, worked 6,500 days, walked 800 days, amused himself 4,000 days, was eating 1,500 days, was sick 500 days, &c. He ate 17,000 pounds of bread, 16,000 pounds of meat, 4,600 pounds of vegetables, eggs, and fish, and drank 7,000 gallons of liquid, viz: water, coffee, tea, beer, wine, &c., all together. This would make a respectable lake of 300 square feet surface and three feet deep, on which a small steamboat could navigate. And all this solid and liquid material passing through a human being in fifty years.

LOCKJAW.

The death of Willie Cahill, of Utica, from lock-jaw, revives these remarks from an exchange: "Every little while we read of a case of lock-jaw terminating fatally, arising from a wound in the feet or limbs from rusty nails. Of course every rusty nail would not give the lock-jaw, but it is so easy to prevent anyone from doing it, that we are surprised at people's carelessness, and the danger they submit themselves to thereby. If a wound caused by a rusty nail, a cut of an axe, or other tool or any incised wound, or even a sprain, is thoroughly exposed to the smoke of burning wood or woollen fabrics, unless the wool is very, very bad, the inflammation is all taken out, the wound heals from the bottom, and all danger of tetanus is removed. The modus operandi is as follows: In a convenient receptacle of iron or fire-proof vessel place a quantity of live coals from a wood fire. On these throw a small handful of wool or woollen rags, then hold the wound over the smoke, as close to the burning mass as the heat will allow, covering the wounded portion with a blanket draped over that and the fire. Continue the smoke by adding fresh fire or wool as often as necessary for from twenty minutes to three-fourths of an hour, according to the severity of the wound, or the amount of inflammation already existing. After smoking, the wound should be dressed in the approved method, leaving the mouth of the wound open for the discharge. The treatment will immediately allay the pain, remove inflammation, and put it in a condition for healing by the 'first intention.' It is a positive prevention of tetanus, and the best healing agent known. The smoking should be repeated if the inflammation increases or the pain returns."

HOT SUMMERS.

In 1132 the earth cracked by reason of the heat, the wells and streams in Alsace all dried up, and the bed of the River Rhine was dry.

In 1152 the heat was so great that sand exposed to the sun's rays was hot enough to cook eggs.

In 1160 great numbers of soldiers in the campaign against Bela died from the heat.

In 1214 the Thames River could be crossed near London by wading, after the excessive heat had lasted for four months.

In 1276 and 1277 crops of hay and oats failed completely.

In 1303 and 1304 a man could have crossed, dry shoe, over the rivers Seine, Loire, Rhine, and Danube.

In 1393 and 1394 a multitude of animals perished by the heat, which was so great that the harvests dried up.

In 1440 the heat was extraordinary.

France was once terribly tried in this way for a series of six years, viz, from 1528 to 1533, inclusive. The crops were nearly burned up, the rivers dried away, and while the whole land suffered from famine, epidemics broke out at Paris, Marseilles, Lyons, Lille, and other large cities.

In 1538, 1539, 1540, and 1541 all the rivers were nearly dried up.

In 1552 not a drop of rain fell in some places for three and a half months, and the sky glowed like a coal. All the rivers were exhausted, and such was the consequent "ruin" upon the mills to get grain ground to flour that people fought furiously for the first chance, and many persons were killed. In some districts the inhabitants had to make a circuit of several leagues in search of drinking water.

In 1556 there was a great drouth, which extended over nearly the whole of Europe.

In 1615 and 1616 there was in Italy, France, and the Netherlands an overpowering heat.

In 1648 there were 58 consecutive days of extreme heat.

1678 was very hot, as were the years 1681, 1705, 1716.

In 1718 it did not rain a single time from April until October. The growing grain was burnt, the rivers dried up, the theatres (but wherefore is not stated) were closed by command of the police. The thermometer showed 36 degrees Reaumur, equivalent to 113 degrees Fahrenheit. In irrigated gardens the fruit trees bloomed twice.

In 1719 similar heats occurred with like results. The cattle perished wholesale and thousands of human lives were stifled out by the hot air.

In 1723 and 1724 there was great heat.

The summer of 1746 was hot and dry, the growing grain being calcined. It did not rain for months.

1748, 1754, 1760, and 1767 were years in which the summers were extremely hot.

In 1788 all Europe was scourged with heat and drought, which were renewed in 1803. Normandy is the great rain region of France, yet in the year mentioned not a shower descended during the lapse of ninety-five days. The river Seine almost literally disappeared near Paris, and the face of the country presented, with the glowing firmament overhead, a picture that realized the "land of iron beneath skies of brass" in the awful Scriptural denunciation of Judea.

In the famous comet year—1811—the summer was warm, and the wine produced that season was very precious.

In 1818 the theatres had to be closed on account of the heat, the highest temperature being 35 Reaumur, or 112 Fahrenheit.

In France during three days of the revolution of July, in 1830, the thermometer stood at 36 degrees Centigrade, about 97 Fahrenheit, and in 1832, during the uprising of the 5th and 6th of July, the temperature was about the same.

Since 1832 there have been several exceedingly hot summers, but which being of comparatively recent date will not be mentioned.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

The President still lies in a critical condition. He is excessively weak, wasted in flesh, and it is considered doubtful whether, in view of the disordered state of his stomach, his strength can be sustained long enough to carry him through the crisis of disease. To-day (the 24th) the swelling of the parotid gland was lanced, opening a new drain upon his system. The wound in his side is reported as doing well at this writing. It is hoped he may survive but the chances appear to be so evenly balanced, that it is difficult to foretell what the final result will be.

NEWS ITEMS.

General Leslie Coombs died in Lexington, Ky., August 23, in the eightieth year of his age.

Colonel James G. Benton, Ordnance Department United States Army, in command of Springfield armory, is dead.

General Erastus S. Purdy, of the Egyptian army, who belonged to the First California and afterwards the Thirty-second New York Volunteers during the late war, and also served on the staffs of Generals Franklin and McDowell, died recently in Cairo, Egypt, aged forty-two years.

The Third Brigade Pennsylvania National Guard Militia is holding its annual encampment at Camp Garfield, near Wilksbarre. Twenty-five hundred men have reported for duty. The Ninth, Thirteenth, Fourth and Eighth regiments, Battery A and the Wyoming Artillery are on the ground.

Captain H. W. Howgate, recently arrested at the instance of General W. B. Hazen, for embezzlement of Signal Service funds is getting into deeper trouble than ever. Another defalcation of \$50,000 has been discovered.

Reports from all parts of the country show a great scarcity of water, owing to the severe drouth.

The Executive Committee of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, for the Northwest, have decided not to hold a Reunion in Chicago this fall, but to join in the one to be held in Chattanooga, September 20th and 21st, to which all soldiers who served in this army have been invited.

It is intended on this occasion to visit Nashville, also the battle fields of Stone River, Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, and Chicamauga.

Additional information can be obtained by addressing Charles A. Stone, corresponding secretary, P. O. box 8,000, Chicago.

It is proposed to hold at Point of Pines, Mass., about Sept. 10, a sham battle. The Eighth Regiment and the Grand Army of Lynn will constitute the forces, the battle to occur in the evening off the Point, with all the effects, including forts, gunboats, &c. During the coming week illuminations and fireworks will be given each evening, and concerts afternoon and evening by the Germanias.

ARMY REUNIONS.

At Kittanning, Pa., on September 15, the third day of the Armstrong County Fair, there will be a joint Reunion of the One-Hundred-and-First, One-Hundred-and-Third, and One-Hundred-and-Thirty-Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the Eighth Pennsylvania Reserves.

A Reunion of the One-Hundred-and-Twenty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers will be held at Huntingdon, in that State, September 17, the anniversary of the battle of Antietam. Surviving comrades are requested to send their addresses to Milton S. Lytle, Huntingdon.

The twelfth annual reunion of the Eighty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers will be held at North East, Erie county, Tuesday, September 6th.

Company H, Tenth Massachusetts Volunteers, will hold their annual reunion for 1881 at Shelburne Falls, Mass., September 7th and 8th.

The Eastern Iowa Veteran Association hold their annual Reunion at Maquoketa on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of October next, and a cordial invitation is extended to all soldiers, enlisted men, and officers of every arm of the service engaged in the late war to attend and participate in the exercises of the occasion. Ample provisions will be made to entertain all who may be present.

A grand Reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic and Veteran Soldiers of Maine, will be held at Lake Umbagog, September 1st.

The Reunion of the First Maine Cavalry will be held at Dover, on Wednesday, August 31. The oration will be delivered by Col. J. B. Peaks of Dover. Prominent officers of the organization will make the responses. Ex-Governor Davis will be present.

The Steuben County (N. Y.) Soldiers' and Sailors' Association hold a Reunion and picnic at Grove Spring, near Bath, September 9th.

The eighth annual Reunion of the old Twelfth (Webster) Mass. Regiment, Tuesday, August 30, will, this year, include an excursion to Gloucester.

The Reunion of the Twenty-second Mass. Regiment and Third Battery Association will occur at Lexington in that State Oct. 1, instead of Leominster, as heretofore published.

The soldiers of Stephenson county, Ill., will hold a Reunion on September 16. General Logan will be the principal speaker.

The Cedar county, Iowa, veterans hold a Reunion at Tipton, September 29th and 30th.

The survivors of the Fourteenth N. J. Vols., Gen. Truax's old regiment, will hold their third annual Reunion at Elizabeth, N. J., on the 19th of October, proximo.

The Thirteenth Ohio Vol. Infantry will hold its annual Reunion at Massillon, in that State, September 28th.

A grand Reunion of the ex-pupils of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans Home will be held at that institution near Xenia, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, September 6th, 7th, and 8th, 1881. Arrangements are being made for reduced railroad fares, and everything possible will be done to make this occasion an enjoyable one.

The capture of Jeff. Davis cost \$97,032.

During the period beginning March 4, 1789, and ending June 30, 1880, the Government paid out, on account of pensions, \$547,241,335.

During the same period \$2,105,680,421.61 were paid out as interest upon the public debt.

Since 1861 the Government has paid out, on account of pensions, \$476,493,370.64.